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jumper. The world is organizing itself into something that looks very like a vigilance committee.

And as this review is being written (October 19, 1918), we seem to hear the rumblings of the storm within Germany which portends the repudiation of the military state by those upon whom it has imposed itself.

The last chapter, on German Land Hunger, sets forth the familiar story of the growth of German ambitions and the specific expression of these ambitions by various Germans since August, 1914. The well-known collection by Grumbach provides much of the material. Once again the author makes a striking comparison with the Bismarckian era.

"Before 1870 there was little of the spirit of militarism in Germany outside of Prussia, nor was the Prussian people as a whole animated by this spirit. Few Germans even dreamed of military conquests or of world empire" (p. 206). But to-day, he deliberately concludes, the nation is "temporarily insane" (p. 266). And we may cherish with him the hope that "Today, as was the case a century ago, when the allied Russians, Germans, and English overthrew Napoleon, the defeat of an empire may be the salvation of a people".

The value of Professor Munroe Smith's book lies in the fact that a biographer and admirer of Bismarck has shown how the Germans have fallen short of his example and teaching. If some of the German pamphleteers who criticized the policy of William II. because it was not sufficiently Bismarckian, *i. e.*, not sufficiently vigorous, had understood more clearly the real policy of their hero, the world might have been spared the miseries of the present war.

BERNADOTTE E. SCHMITT.

BOOKS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

European Treaties bearing on the History of the United States and its Dependencies to 1648. Edited by FRANCES GARDINER DAVENPORT. (Washington: Carnegie Institution of Washington. 1917. Pp. vi, 387. \$2.50.)

THIS volume is a contribution to the fundamental need of those who undertake to discuss historical questions, namely, trustworthy original material. The concoction of spurious documents for purposes of public deception is an industry of which no age has enjoyed a monopoly; and, after such a document has once found its way into circulation, ignorance, carelessness, and partizanship may be expected to assure it a relative immortality. Occasionally, however, perhaps after the lapse of a long time, there comes a painstaking, conscientious investigator, whose regard for the truth outweighs the desire for notoriety and the impulse to make "copy", and raises the question of evidential value. The results of his work will not be found on popular reading shelves, where

they conceivably might tend to discredit current guides; and popular writers may regard his labors with a contempt not unmixed with apprehension. But they will be received with gratitude by sincere and honest students, in whom they inspire a feeling of confidence.

In this select category the present volume is to be included. On every page we see the evidence of painstaking, conscientious research. No trouble has been spared to trace and verify texts; and the result is a collection of materials on whose authenticity the student may rely.

These materials, as the editor's introduction explains, embrace fundamental documents relating to the great struggle which, from the middle of the fifteenth century onwards, took place between the maritime powers of Europe over the division of trade and dominion in the newly discovered lands in the western hemisphere. The first document is the papal bull of January 8, 1455, granting to Portugal exclusive rights as to trade and territory in the region south of Cape Bojador; the last is a collection of extracts from the celebrated treaty between Spain and the Netherlands, concluded at Münster, January 30, 1648—a crucial document to which more than one important international controversy during the past quarter of a century has run back. A few of the documents are now printed for the first time. Of the texts in other languages than English and French, translations, made chiefly by the editor, are given.

In connection with what is said in the editor's notes concerning the effects of the temporary union between Portugal and Spain, from 1580 to 1640, I venture to refer, for a statement of territorial gains in the Brazils in the interior of the continent, which may be set off against certain losses elsewhere by Portugal, to the *Statement* of the late Baron Rio-Branco, as agent of Brazil, in the arbitration by the President of the United States of the Misiones question. (*Statement*, I. 19–20.)

J. B. MOORE.

John Pory's Lost Description of Plymouth Colony in the Earliest Days of the Pilgrim Fathers; together with contemporary Accounts of English Colonization elsewhere in New England and in the Bermudas. Edited with an Introduction and Notes by CHAMPLIN BURRAGE, B.Litt., sometime Librarian of Manchester College, Oxford, and of the John Carter Brown Library, Brown University. (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1918. Pp. xxiv, 65. \$5.00.)

Of the three documents here printed only one is of probable value. John Pory, "Secretary for Virginia", a gentleman who did a variety of work for Governor Yeardley, was also speaker for the first House of Burgesses, was a much-travelled man before he reached America, had written several books of some importance, had been confidential agent for the Privy Council. Obviously his impressions of Plymouth